

## ELECTROPHORETIC DISPLAY

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

The present invention relates to an  
5 electrophoretic display which effects display by  
moving charged particles between electrodes.

In recent years, with development of  
information equipment, the needs for low-power and  
thin display apparatuses have grown, so that extensive  
10 study and development have been made on display  
apparatuses fitted to these needs. Of these display  
apparatuses, a liquid crystal display apparatus has  
been developed actively as a display apparatus capable  
of meeting the needs and has been brought into the  
15 commercial stage. However, the now-available liquid  
crystal display apparatus is accompanied with such  
problems that it has poor viewability of characters on  
a picture area due to a viewing angle or reflection  
light and that it can cause severe eyestrain by  
20 flickering, low luminance, etc., of a light source.  
For this reason, a reflection type display apparatus  
has been expected from the viewpoints of low power  
consumption and reduction in eyestrain.

As one of such reflection type display  
25 apparatus, an electrophoretic display has been  
proposed by Harold D. Lees et al. (e.g., U.S. Patent  
No. 3,612,758).

Figure 16 shows an embodiment of a sectional structure of a conventional electrophoretic display. Referring to Figure 16, the electrophoretic display includes a pair of substrates 1 and 2 oppositely  
5 disposed with a predetermined spacing, and electrodes 73 and 74 disposed on the substrates 1 and 2, respectively. At the spacing between the substrates 1 and 2, a partition wall 7 functioning as a spacer for defining the spacing and also as means for  
10 partitioning adjacent pixels is disposed. At each pixel, insulating liquid 5 and charged migrating particles 6 are disposed. In this electrophoretic display, the charged migrating particles 6 are electrically charged positively or negatively, so that  
15 they are adsorbed by either one of the electrodes 73 and 74 depending on a polarity of a voltage applied between the electrodes 73 and 74. In this case, the insulating liquid 5 and the charged migrating particles 6 are colored mutually different colors, so  
20 that the color of the charged migrating particles 6 is visually identified when the charged migrating particles 6 are adsorbed by the electrode 74 on a viewer side (Figure 16(a)) and the color of the insulating liquid 5 is visually identified when the  
25 charged migrating particles 6 are adsorbed by the other electrode 73 (Figure 16(b)).

Accordingly, by controlling the polarity of

applied voltage pixel by pixel, it is possible to display various images. Hereinafter, such an electrophoretic display of the type wherein the charged migrating particles 6 are vertically moved is referred to as a "vertical movement type electrophoretic display".

However, such a vertical movement type electrophoretic display is required to be mixed therein with a color former (developer) such as dyes or ions. The presence of such a color former causes donation and reception of new electric charges, thus being liable to become an unstable factor. As a result, the electrophoretic display is lowered in performance, the life, and stability in some cases.

For this reason, in order to solve such a problem, a display apparatus in which first and second electrodes are disposed along the same substrate, not on different (opposite) substrates has been proposed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 6,535,326).

The electrophoretic display has a sectional structure shown in Figure 15 wherein a first electrode 3 and a second electrode 4 are disposed on the same substrate (substrate 1), and colored charged migrating particles 6 are caused to move (horizontally) along the substrate by applying a voltage between the electrodes 3 and 4. Hereinafter, such an electrophoretic display of the type wherein the charged migrating particles

are moved horizontally along the substrate is referred to as a "horizontal movement type electrophoretic display".

In such a horizontal movement type  
5 electrophoretic display, in the case where insulating liquid 5 is made transparent, and a surface insulating layer 10 and charged migrating particles 6 are different colors a color (e.g., black) of the charged migrating particles 6 is visually identified when the  
10 charged migrating particles 6 are adsorbed by the second electrode 4, and a color (e.g., white) of the insulating layer 10 is visually identified when the charged migrating particles 6 are adsorbed by the first electrode 3. Display is thus effected.  
15 Incidentally, in Figure 15, an auxiliary electrode 55 is disposed on the first electrode 3 and an auxiliary electrode 56 is disposed on the second electrode 4.

In the above-mentioned horizontal movement type electrophoretic display, the surface insulating  
20 layer 10 disposed on the first and second electrodes 3 and 4 may be used as a white scattering layer.

However, if the scattering layer 10 is made thick in order to enhance its scattering intensity, an electric field intensity in a particle movement area  
25 is lowered. As a result, there is a possibility that an increase in drive voltage is caused to occur. Further, a difference in electric field intensity

between a central portion and a peripheral portion of a pixel becomes excessively large, so that when, e.g., an electric field intensity at the pixel central portion is at an appropriate level, there is also a possibility that it is difficult to create a uniform particle distribution over the entire display area due to an excessively large electric field intensity.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10           An object of the present invention is to provide an electrophoretic display capable of preventing increase in drive voltage and so on.

          According to the present invention, there is provided an electrophoretic display, comprising:

15           a first substrate and a second substrate disposed opposite to the first substrate,

          insulating liquid disposed between the first and second substrates,

          electrophoretic particles dispersed in the insulating liquid,

20           a partition wall disposed at a position defining a pixel between the first and second substrates, and

          a first electrode and a second electrode, which are disposed on one of the first and second substrates, for applying an electric field to said electrophoretic particles,

wherein the first electrode is disposed in a scattering layer having a thickness of 1 - 100  $\mu\text{m}$  and has an areal proportion of 0.1 - 80 % per an area of the pixel, and the second electrode constitutes a part of the partition wall.

In the present invention, it becomes possible to effectively achieve a scattering effect by employing the scattering layer having a predetermined thickness. Further, the first electrode is disposed in the scattering layer and has an areal proportion of 0.1 - 80 % per an area of pixel, whereby it is possible to effect good driving of the electrophoretic display without causing an increase in drive voltage even in the case where the scattering layer is made relatively thick in order to enhance a scattering intensity. In addition, by using the second electrode as a part of the partition wall, it is possible to suppress an electric field interference between adjacent pixels at a minimum level at the time of controlling the charged migrating particles.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon a consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1(a), 1(b) and 2 are respectively a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of the electrophoretic display according to the present invention.

Figures 3 and 4 are respectively a schematic plan view for illustrating arrangement and configuration of a first electrode and a second electrode.

Figure 5 is a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a view showing a result of electric field simulation for a representative structure of the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a view showing a result of electric field simulation for an embodiment of an electrophoretic display other than the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Figures 8 and 9 are respectively a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of the electrophoretic display according to the present invention.

Figure 10 is a schematic plan view for illustrating arrangement and configuration of a first electrode and a second electrode.

Figure 11 is a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Figure 12 is a schematic plan view for  
5 illustrating arrangement and configuration of a first electrode and a second electrode.

Figure 13 is a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of an electrophoretic display other than the electrophoretic  
10 display of the present invention.

Figure 14 is a schematic plan view for illustrating arrangement and configuration of a first electrode and a second electrode in an embodiment of an electrophoretic display other than the  
15 electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Figures 15 and 16 are respectively a schematic sectional view showing an embodiment of a structure of a conventional electrophoretic display of the present invention.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinbelow, embodiments of the electrophoretic display according to the present invention will be described with reference to the  
25 drawings.

Figure 1 is a schematic sectional structure of an embodiment of the electrophoretic display of the



present invention, wherein a state of adsorption of charged migrating particles 6 by a second electrode 4 is shown at (a), and a state of adsorption of charged migrating particles 6 by a first electrode 3 is shown at (b).

Referring to Figure 1, the electrophoretic display of the present invention includes a first substrate 1 and a second electrode 2 disposed opposite to the first substrate 1 with a predetermined spacing, the first electrode 3 disposed along the first substrate 1, the second electrode 4 disposed close to the first electrode 3, insulating liquid 5 disposed at the spacing between the first and second substrates 1 and 2, and a plurality of charged migrating particles 6 dispersed in the insulating liquid 5. In the electrophoretic display, a voltage is applied between these electrodes 3 and 4 to move the charged migrating particles 6 to the first electrode 3 side or the second electrode 4 side, thus effecting display.

The electrophoretic display further includes a partition wall 7 at the spacing between the first and second substrates 1 and 2. In the present invention, at least a part of the second electrode 4 may be disposed at a side surface of the partition wall 7, at a portion sandwiched between the partition wall 7 and the first substrate 1 at a portion sandwiched between the partition wall 7 and the second

substrate 2 or within the partition wall 7.

The partition wall 7 may be formed after the second electrode 4 is formed on the first substrate 1. It is also possible to form the second electrode 4 at  
5 the surface of the partition wall 7 which has been formed on the substrate. Further, the partition wall 7 provided with the second electrode 4 may be disposed on the substrate. In the present invention, the second electrode 4 is required to constitute a part of  
10 the partition wall 7. This is because an electric field interference between adjacent pixels is minimized at the time of controlling the charged migrating particles at a plurality of adjacent pixels to effectively perform accurate display.

15 The partition wall 7 may be disposed so as to partition or divide an associated pixel portion into two pixels, i.e., at a boundary between the adjacent pixels, or disposed to define the spacing between the first and second substrates. In Figures 1 and 2, the  
20 partition wall 7 is disposed so as to partition the associated pixel portion.

At each pixel of the electrophoretic display shown in Figure 1(a), a first scattering layer 8 is disposed so as to cover the first electrode 3 in a  
25 first region A1 (where the first electrode 3 is disposed) and a second scattering layer 9 which is thicker than the first scattering layer 8 is disposed

in a second region A2 (a region other than the first region A1 at each pixel). Further, at each pixel, an areal proportion of the first electrode 3 for display is 0.1 - 80 %, preferably 0.2 - 40 %, more preferably 0.5 - 10 %, per an area of each pixel. The thickness of the (second) scattering layer 9 is in the range of 1 - 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 2 - 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , more preferably 4 - 15  $\mu\text{m}$ , in order to ensure a function as a scattering layer with reliability.

In the present invention, a distance between the first electrode 3 and the insulating liquid 5 is generally 0.05 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 0.1 - 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , more preferably 0.1 - 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Incidentally, the first scattering layer 8 disposed in the first region A1 may have a thickness which is not uniform.

The scattering layer is a layer comprising a matrix layer and a material which has a refractive index different from that of the matrix layer and is dispersed in the matrix layer, thus scattering light so that a reflection direction of light is not definite. The scattering layer may desirably be visually white. The matrix layer may be formed of a transparent resin such as acrylic resin or polystyrene. The material to be dispersed in the matrix layer may be titanium oxide, barium sulfate, etc.

In the case of preparing an electrophoretic display for color display, it is also possible to dispose a material layer for providing a desired color depending on color display move, on the scattering layer.

The above-mentioned first electrode 3 and second electrode 4 are respectively required to be disposed at each pixel. However, it is possible to use a plurality of either one or both of the first and second electrodes 3 and 4. For example, as shown in Figure 2, three first electrodes 3 and four second electrode 4 may be used in combination.

Further, a shape of the first and second electrodes 3 and 4 is not particularly limited. For example, a first electrode 33 and a second electrode 34 may be disposed alternately in a stripe shape as shown in Figure 3 or disposed so that a first electrode 3 is surrounded by a second electrode 4 as shown in Figure 4.

The second electrode 4 in Figure 4 is disposed in a rectangular frame shape but may be disposed in another shape, such a circular frame shape. Further, as shown in Figure 5, it is also possible to adopt such an electrode arrangement that a first electrode 4a is disposed at a central portion of a pixel, other first electrodes 3b are disposed on the outer side of the first electrode 3a, and second

electrodes 4 are disposed on the outer side of the first electrodes 3b. In this case, it is possible to apply the same voltage or different voltages to the first electrode 3a disposed at the central portion of pixel and the first electrodes 3b disposed outside the first electrode 3a.

With respect to the arrangement of the first and second regions A1 and A2, it is possible to employ such an arrangement, as shown in Figure 4, that the first region A1 is disposed at the central portion of pixel and the second region A2 is disposed at the periphery of pixel so as to surround the A2.

Alternatively, it is also possible to adopt such an arrangement that the first region A1 is disposed at the pixel central portion, the second region A2 is disposed to surround the first region, and another first region A1 is disposed to surround the second region A2.

In order to prevent, e.g., injection of charges into the colored charged migrating particles, a surface insulating layer may be formed on the first electrode, the second electrode, or the scattering layer.

In the present invention, the second electrode is required to constitute a part of the partition wall. By doing so, it is possible to suppress interference of electric field between

adjacent pixels at the time of controlling the charged migrating particles.

Referring again to Figure 1((a), (b)), the electrophoretic display is, e.g., designed to have a  
5 pixel size of  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a charged migrating particle size of  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a spacing between the first and second substrates of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , an areal proportion of electrode in the first region A1 to the entire pixel area of 0.5 - 10 %, and an areal proportion of the  
10 second region A2 to the entire pixel area of 99.5 - 90 %.

With respect to color arrangement in the present invention, it is possible to adopt any combination. For example, in the case where the  
15 colored charged migrating particles 6 and the second electrodes 4 are black and the first electrodes 3 are white, it is possible to switch white/black display mode. It is also possible to effect color display by appropriately arranging the first electrodes 3 and the  
20 second electrodes 4 at pixels to be visually identified as red (R), green (G), blue (B), etc. In this case, coloring may be performed with respect to areas per se in which the first and second electrodes are disposed without effecting to the first and second  
25 electrodes per se. More specifically, a coloring layer may be disposed on the electrode surface, or a part or all of the electrode may be made transparent

and a coloring layer or a reflection layer may be disposed under the electrode.

The electrophoretic display in this embodiment is driven under conditions including a voltage  $V_{d1}$  to be applied to the first electrodes 3, a voltage  $V_{d2}$  to be applied to the second electrodes 4, and colored charged migrating particles 6 which are positively charged and colored black. The drive voltages  $V_{d1}$  and  $V_{d2}$  are, e.g.,  $V_{d1} = -50$  V and  $V_{d2} = +5$  V for black display, and  $V_{d1} = +50$  V and  $V_{d2} = -50$  V for white display.

(Other representative embodiments)

Figure 5 shows another embodiment of the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

Different from the arrangement shown in Figure 2 (wherein the first region A1 of the first electrode 3 is disposed at the pixel central portion, the second region A2 is disposed to surround the first region A1, and the second electrodes 4 is disposed to surround the second region A2; as shown in Figure 5, other first electrodes 3b may be disposed to surround second regions A2 between which a first region A1 of a first electrode 3a is disposed at a pixel central portion.

In this case, by applying different voltages to the central first electrode 3a and the outer first electrodes 3b, it becomes possible to effect drive

suitable for movement of the colored charged migrating particles.

In this embodiment shown in Figure 5, the electrophoretic display is, e.g., designed to have a pixel size of  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a charged migrating particle size of  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a spacing between the first and second substrates of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , an areal proportion of electrode in the first region A1 to the entire pixel area of 10 - 20 %, and an areal proportion of the second region A2 to the entire pixel area of 90 - 80 %. With respect to color arrangement in this embodiment, it is possible to adopt any combination. For example, in the case where the colored charged migrating particles 6 and the second electrodes 4 are black and the first electrodes 3 are white, it is possible to switch white/black display mode. It is also possible to effect color display by appropriately arranging the first electrodes 3a and 3b and the second electrodes 4 at pixels to be visually identified as R, G, B, etc.

The electrophoretic display in this embodiment is driven under conditions including a voltage  $Vd1$  to be applied to the central first electrodes 3a, a voltage  $Vd2$  to be applied to the second electrodes 4, a voltage  $Vd3$  to be applied to the outer first electrodes 3b, and colored charged migrating particles 6 which are positively charged and



colored black. The drive voltages  $V_{d1}$ ,  $V_{d2}$  and  $V_{d3}$  are, e.g.,  $V_{d1} = -50$  V,  $V_{d2} = +5$  V, and  $V_{d3} = -20$  V for black display, and  $V_{d1} = +50$  V,  $V_{d2} = -50$  V, and  $V_{d3} = +20$  V for white display.

5                Figure 8 shows still another embodiment of the electrophoretic display of the present invention.

              As shown in Figure 8, five first electrodes including a first electrode 43a at a central portion in a first region A11 where a thinner scattering layer is formed, two first electrodes 43b at an intermediary  
10                portion in a first region A12 where a relatively thicker scattering layer is formed, and two first electrodes 43c at an outer portion in a first region A13 where a thicker scattering layer is formed. The  
15                sum of areal proportions of these regions A11, A12 and A13 per the entire display area is not more than 80 %. In this case, by applying the same voltage to all the first electrodes 43a, 43b and 43c present in the first regions A11, A12 and A13, respectively, it is possible  
20                to effect drive suitable for movement of the charged migrating particles 6.

              In this embodiment shown in Figure 8, the electrophoretic display is, e.g., designed to have a pixel size of  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a charged migrating  
25                particle size of  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a spacing between the first and second substrates of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and a total areal proportion of electrode in the first regions A11, A12

and A13 to the entire pixel area of 20 - 30 %.

With respect to color arrangement in the present invention, it is possible to adopt any combination. For example, in the case where the  
5 colored charged migrating particles 6 and the second electrodes 4 are black and the first electrodes 43a, 43b and 43c are white, it is possible to switch white/black display mode. It is also possible to effect color display by appropriately arranging the  
10 first electrodes 43a, 43b and 43c and the second electrodes 4 at pixels to be visually identified as R, G, B, etc.

The electrophoretic display in this embodiment is driven under conditions including a  
15 voltage  $V_{d1}$  to be applied to the central first electrode 43a, a voltage  $V_{d2}$  to be applied to the second electrodes 4, a voltage  $V_{d3}$  to be applied to the intermediary and outer first electrodes 43b and 43c, and colored charged migrating particles 6 which  
20 are positively charged and colored black. The drive voltages  $V_{d1}$ ,  $V_{d2}$  and  $V_{d3}$  are, e.g.,  $V_{d1} = -50$  V,  $V_{d2} = +5$  V and  $V_{d3} = -50$  V for black display, and  $V_{d1} = +50$  V,  $V_{d2} = -50$  V and  $V_{d3} = +50$  V for white display. (Other representative embodiments)

25 Figure 5 shows another embodiment of the electrophoretic display of the present invention. (Materials for constitutional members and preparation

of respective layers)

As the first and second substrates 1 and 2,  
it is possible to use a plastic film of PET  
(polyethylene terephthalate), PC (polycarbonate), PES  
5 (polyether sulfone), or the like; glass, quartz, etc.  
As the substrate on the viewer side (second substrate  
2), it is necessary to use a transparent material but  
as the other (opposite) substrate (first substrate 1),  
it is also possible to use a colored film of, e.g., PI  
10 (polyimide).

As materials for the first electrodes 3, 13,  
23, 33, 43 and 53 and the second electrodes 4, 14, 24  
and 34, any patternable electroconductive material may  
be used. For example, it is possible to use metals,  
15 such as titanium (Ti), aluminum (Al), copper (Cu),  
etc.; carbon or silver paste; an organic  
electroconductive film; and so on.

In the case of using the first electrodes  
also as a light reflection layer, a material  
20 possessing a high light reflectance, such as silver  
(Ag) or Al, may be used. In the case of using the  
first electrodes for white display, the electrode  
surfaces per se may be provided with a surface  
unevenness so as to cause diffuse reflection or a  
25 light scattering layer may be formed on the  
electrodes.

The partition wall 7 may be disposed so as to

surround and define each pixel. By doing so, it is possible to prevent movement of the charged migrating particles between adjacent pixels. As a material for the partition wall 7, the same materials as the

5 substrates may be used and a photosensitive resin such as acrylic resin may also be used. The partition wall 7 may be formed by any method including one wherein exposure and wet development are performed after applying a layer of the photosensitive resin, one

10 wherein a separately prepared partition wall is adhered, and printing process.

As the liquid 5, it is possible to use a nonpolar transparent solvent such as isoparaffin, silicone oil, xylene, toluene or the like. As the

15 charged migrating particles 6, it is possible to employ a material which is colored and possesses a good positively or negatively chargeable performance. Examples of the material for the charged migrating particles 6, various inorganic or organic pigments,

20 carbon black and resins containing the pigments may be used. The charged migrating particles 6 may ordinarily have a particle size of 0.01 - 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 0.1 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In the above-mentioned liquid 5 or charged

25 migrating particles 6, a charge control agent for controlling and stabilizing chargeability of the charged migrating particles 6 may be added. Examples

of such a charge control agent include metal complex salts of monoazo dyes, salicylic acid, organic quaternary ammonium salts, nigrosin based compounds.

Further, in the insulating layer 5, a  
5 dispersing agent for preventing mutual flocculation of the charged migrating particles 6 and retaining a dispersion state may be added. Examples of such a dispersing agent may include polyvalent metal phosphates, such as calcium phosphate or magnesium  
10 phosphate; carbonates such as calcium carbonate; other inorganic salts; inorganic oxides; organic polymeric materials; etc.

Effects of the above-mentioned embodiments will be described.

15 According to the embodiments described above, the (total) areal ratio of the first region A1 in each pixel is in range of 0.1 - 80 % and the second scattering layer 9 has a thickness larger than the first scattering layer 8, so that it is possible to  
20 effect good drive of the electrophoretic display without causing an increase in drive voltage even when the thicker scattering layer is formed in order to enhance a scattering intensity. Further, an electric field intensity in the first region A1 is  
25 substantially equal to that in the second region A2. As a result, in the case where the charged migrating particles 6 are attracted to the first electrode 3

side, a distribution of the charged migrating particles 6 is substantially uniform over both the first region A1 and the second region A2, so that display qualities can be improved.

5                Figure 6 is a view showing a result of electric field emulation in the electrophoretic display shown in Figure 1 as a representative embodiment of the electrophoretic display according to the present invention. Figure 7 is a view showing a  
10                result of electric field emulation of an embodiment of an electrophoretic display shown in Figure 13 other than the electrophoretic display of the present invention. The electrophoretic display shown in Figure 13 is different from the electrophoretic  
15                display shown in Figure 1 in that an areal proportion of a first electrode 63 in a first region A1 is not less than 90 % per a corresponding pixel area (display area).

                 Referring to Figures 6 and 7, each of curves  
20                a, b, c, d, e is an equi-field strength curve obtained by plotting points having equal electric field strength. The electric field strength is increased in the order of a, b, c, d and e.

                 In the case of the electrophoretic display  
25                shown in Figure 13, as shown in Figure 7, at a central portion of a first electrode 63, the electric field strength level is b which is relatively lower and is

abruptly increased with a position closer to an electrode end in the order of c, d and e. In other words, the electric field is not uniform over the first electrode 63 surface.

5           On the other hand, in the electrophoretic display according to the present invention, as shown in Figure 6, the electric field strength level in the first region A1 is e and that in most of the second region A2 is d, thus reducing a difference in electric  
10 field between the central portion and its surrounding portions in a display area. As a result, uniformity of electric field strength in the display area is increased, so that it is possible to provide an electric field suitable for movement of the colored  
15 charged migrating particles.

Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described more specifically based on Examples.

Example 1

20           An electrophoretic display having a structure shown in Figures 9 and 10 was prepared. Figure 9 is a sectional view thereof and Figure 10 is a plan view thereof for illustrating an arrangement and configuration of first and second electrodes.

25           In this embodiment, a viewer (front) side substrate (second substrate) 2 and a rear side substrate (first substrate) 1 were disposed with a predetermined spacing. On the surface of the rear

side substrate 1, a first electrode 23 and scattering layers 8 and 9 were disposed. Further, a second electrode 4 and a partition wall 7 were disposed at a boundary between adjacent pixels so as to partition the pixels. At each pixel, insulating layer 5 and charged migrating particles 6 were disposed. The partition wall 7 had a width of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  and a height of 18  $\mu\text{m}$ . The first electrode 23 was a square (10  $\mu\text{m}$  x 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and had a height of 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . The second electrode 4 had a width of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  and a height of 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . Each pixel size was 100  $\mu\text{m}$  x 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the number of pixels was 200 x 200.

The electrophoretic display was prepared in the following manner.

On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate (the rear substrate 1), an aluminum film was formed and subjected to patterning through photolithography and wet etching to form the first electrode 23. On the substrate 1, an acrylic resin layer (the scattering layers 8 and 9) containing titanium oxide was formed to cover the first electrode 23 and the surface of the substrate 1.

Then, on the resin layer 9, a titanium film was formed and subjected to patterning through photolithography and dry etching to leave only a pixel boundary portion to form the second electrode 4. On the second electrode 4, a dark black resin film (not



shown) was formed. On the resin film, the partition wall 7 was formed by applying a photosensitive epoxy resin, followed by exposure and wet development.

5       Thereafter, in a recess portion surrounded by the partition wall 7, the insulating layer 5 (isoparaffin, trade name: "Isoper", mfd. by Exxon Corp.) and the charged migrating particles 6 (polystyrene-polymethylmethacrylate copolymer particles (particle size: 1 - 2  $\mu$ m) containing carbon  
10       black) were filled. In the insulating layer 5 (isoparaffin), succinimide (trade name: "OLOA 1200", mfd. by Chevron Corp.) as a charge control agent was added in advance.

15       Then, the viewer side substrate 2 was adhered to the above-treated rear substrate 1, and a voltage application circuit was connected, thus preparing an electrophoretic display according to the present invention.

20       A voltage was applied between the first and second substrates 23 and 4 of the electrophoretic display in such a manner that a voltage  $V_{d1}$  applied to the first electrode 23 was switched between +50 V and -50 V at an interval of 100 msec while retaining a voltage  $V_{d2}$  applied to the second electrode 4 at 0 V.  
25       As a result, the colored charged migrating particles 6 were moved from one electrode to the other electrode without remaining on one electrode, thus providing a

good contrast. In other words, it was possible to well drive the electrophoretic display without excessively increasing a drive voltage. Further, it becomes possible to uniformly dispose the charged migrating particles 6 over the first and second regions A1 and A2, thus improving display qualities.

#### Example 2

An electrophoretic display having a structure shown in Figures 11 and 12 was prepared. Figure 11 is a sectional view thereof and Figure 12 is a plan view thereof for illustrating an arrangement and configuration of first and second electrodes.

In this embodiment, a viewer (front) side substrate (second substrate) 2 and a rear side substrate (first substrate) 1 were disposed with a predetermined spacing. On the surface of the rear side substrate 1, a first electrode 23 and scattering layers 8 and 9 were disposed. Further, a second electrode 4 and a partition wall 7 were disposed at a boundary between adjacent pixels so as to partition the pixels. At each pixel, insulating layer 5 and charged migrating particles 6 were disposed. The partition wall 7 had a width of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  and a height of 18  $\mu\text{m}$ . The first electrode 53a disposed at a central portion was the same as the first electrode 23 used in Example 1. The electrophoretic display 53b (width = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , length (vertical, horizontal) = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , and

height = 1  $\mu$ m) was disposed to surround the first electrode 53a. The second electrode 4 was the same as that used in Example 1 and disposed to surround the first electrode 53b.

5                   Other dimensions were the same as those in Example 1.

                  The electrophoretic display was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for changing the electrode arrangement to that shown in Figure 12.

10                   A voltage was applied between the first and second substrates 53a, 53b and 4 of the electrophoretic display in such a manner that a voltage Vd1 applied to the central first electrode 53a and a voltage Bd3 applied to the outer first electrode  
15                   53b were switched between a combination of +50 V (Vd1) and +20 V (Vd3) and a combination of -50 V (Vd1) and -20 V (Vd2) at an interval of 100 msec while retaining a voltage Vd2 applied to the second electrode 4 at 0 V. As a result, the colored charged migrating  
20                   particles 6 were moved from one electrode (e.g., the first electrodes 53a and 53b) to the other electrode (e.g., the second electrode 4) without remaining on one electrode, thus providing a good contrast. In other words, it was possible to well drive the  
25                   electrophoretic display without excessively increasing a drive voltage. Further, it becomes possible to uniformly dispose the charged migrating particles 6

over the first and second regions A1 and A2, thus improving display qualities.

Comparative Example 1

5 An electrophoretic display having a structure shown in Figures 13 and 14 was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that a first electrode 63 (in place of the first electrode 23) was formed in a length of 95  $\mu\text{m}$ , a width of 95  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a height of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  so as to substantially extend over the entire  
10 pixel.

A voltage was applied between the first and second substrates 23 and 4 of the electrophoretic display in such a manner that a voltage Vd1 applied to the first electrode 63 was switched between +50 V and  
15 -50 V at an interval of 100 msec while retaining a voltage Vd2 applied to the second electrode 4 at 0 V. As a result, the colored charged migrating particles 6 remained on the previous-state electrode at plural pixels (even after application of the switching  
20 voltage), thus lowering a contrast. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable at a central portion of the previous-state electrode.

As described hereinabove, according to the electrophoretic display of the present invention, it  
25 becomes possible to effectively achieve a scattering effect by employing the scattering layer having a predetermined thickness. Further, the first electrode

is disposed in the scattering layer and has an areal proportion of 0.1 - 80 % per an area of pixel, whereby it is possible to effect good driving of the electrophoretic display without causing an increase in drive voltage even in the case where the scattering layer is made relatively thick in order to enhance a scattering intensity. In addition, by using the second electrode as a part of the partition wall, it is possible to suppress an electric field interference between adjacent pixels at a minimum level at the time of controlling the charged migrating particles.

While the invention has been described with reference to the structures disclosed herein, it is not confined to the details set forth and this application is intended to cover such modifications or changes as may come within the purposes of the improvements or the scope of the following claims.

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